

- 4. my profession/occupation \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. whether I'm married or single \_\_\_\_\_.

G. Free Communication. Answer the following truthfully. Qualify your answer if necessary. Write your answers double-spaced on 8 1/2" x 11" paper and hand them in to your instructor.

- 1. Sind Sie Amerikaner/Amerikanerin?
- 2. Sind Sie Lehrer/Lehrerin?
- 3. Sind Sie aus Boston?
- 4. Sind Sie ledig?

## Teil 1,9

### null, eins, zwei, drei...

#### counting and cardinal numbers

Until now we have limited ourselves to identifying and describing singular nouns. We are now ready to look at and learn how to form plurals. Before we do, it would be helpful to learn how to count, since except for 0 and 1, all of the other counting numbers are linked directly with the concept of plurality. The numbers used for counting are called **cardinal**, or **counting numbers**. First learn to count from 0-12 forwards and backwards until you can do it with accuracy, ease, and speed:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
null	eins	zwei	drei	vier	fünf	sechs	sieben	acht	neun	zehn	elf	zwölf

Continue on now from 13-20. Be sure you can count quickly from 0-20 backwards and forwards with ease, accuracy, and speed. Unless you develop that kind of skill you will not be able to use numbers functionally when listening and speaking.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
dreizehn	vierzehn	fünfzehn	sechzehn	siebzehn	achtzehn	neunzehn	zwanzig

Note: the German suffix *-zehn* corresponds to the English *-teen*. The German suffix *-zig* corresponds to the English *-ty*.

Counting from 21-99 is a bit different from English, but not entirely unfamiliar. A song learned by most English-speaking children begins: "Four-and-twenty blackbirds baked in a pie..." Speakers of German count similarly. Let's look first at 21-30:

21	22	23	24	25
einundzwanzig	zweiundzwanzig	dreiundzwanzig	vierundzwanzig	fünfundzwanzig
26	27	28	29	30
sechszwanzig	siebenundzwanzig	achtundzwanzig	neunundzwanzig	dreißig

Practice counting from 0-30 until you have these numbers mastered, then continue.

If you can count from 21-30, you have learned the rest of the counting system in German. All you need to learn now are the names for the other sets of tens:

40 vierzig	50 fünfzig	60 sechzig	70 siebzig	80 achtzig	90 neunzig
100 (ein)hundert	200 zweihundert.....	1 000 (ein)tausend.....	2 001 zweitausendeins		

Note: The German suffix *-zig* is the standard equivalent for the English *-ty*. The only exception is *-ßig* which is used for 30-39. Note the subtle difference in pronunciation between *-zig* and *-ßig*.

As you can see speakers of German "glue" numbers together to form one long word rather than writing out longer numbers separately and with hyphens. Notice the contrasting examples:

55      fünfundfünfzig vs. fifty-five  
 786     siebenhundertsechsdachtzig vs. seven hundred eighty-six  
 1 201   (ein)tausendzweihunderteins vs. one thousand two hundred (and) one.

Clearly, writing out long numbers can be tedious, and for that reason it is not often done. Nonetheless, you should learn how to spell numbers, particularly 0-12.

### Exercises: *Übungen:*

A. Practice. Write the number for each of the words in parentheses:

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. _____ (sieben)         | 6. _____ (dreiundzwanzig)  |
| 2. _____ (sechsdachtzig)  | 7. _____ (einunddreißig)   |
| 3. _____ (achtzehn)       | 8. _____ (zweiundvierzig)  |
| 4. _____ (fünfundneunzig) | 9. _____ (neunundsiebzig)  |
| 5. _____ (vierundachtzig) | 10. _____ (fünfundfünfzig) |

B. Practice. Spell the following numbers:

- |          |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 _____  | 2 _____  | 3 _____  | 4 _____  | 5 _____  |
| 6 _____  | 7 _____  | 8 _____  | 9 _____  | 10 _____ |
| 11 _____ | 12 _____ | 15 _____ | 20 _____ | 0 _____  |